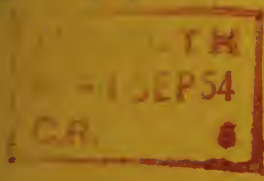


1 *Chloroform Dis* 3 B M
2 *Frederick* LIGHT
12 4415 (1)



BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year

1953



BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year

1953

EASTLEIGH :
EASTLEIGH PRINTING WORKS, 26A, HIGH STREET

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION I. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area	8
SECTION II. General Provision of Health Services in the Area	14
SECTION III. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases	22
SECTION IV. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	34
SECTION V. Housing	48
SECTION VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food	51

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1953

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), CHARLES E. JAMES.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), H. F. DAWE.

District Sanitary Inspectors :

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS.

(a), (b), D. L. LANE.

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER.

Senior Clerk : * † ‡ Miss F. NASH.

Departmental Clerks :

* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY.

† * Miss P. D. HASKETT.

Miss S. A. COOPER.

Disinfector and Van Driver :

Mr. K. CHAPLOW.

Rodent Operators :

Mr. J. CHESHIRE.

Mr. L. G. TOPP.

- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*
- (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*
- (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
- (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.*
- (g) *Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration, Sanitary Inspector's Association.*

* *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

† *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

‡ *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1953.

Births.

The number of live births registered during the year was 520, an increase of 27 on the number in 1952. This reproductive increase maintained a trend which developed in 1951, whereby a progressive decline in the number of births was replaced by moderate fluctuation from year to year. This is to be regarded not as an indication of instability in the community reaction but rather as a manifestation of flexibility.

There is corresponding fluctuation in the crude birth rate per 1,000 population : 1950—17.2 ; 1951—18.5 ; 1952—16.2 ; 1953—17.0. Application of the Registrar General's comparability factor to the crude rate yields an adjusted birth rate of 17.6, which figure is 1.9 higher than the aggregate birth rate of 15.7 in the 160 small towns in the 25,000-50,000 population range and 2.1 higher than England and Wales as a whole.

Illegitimate births numbered 15, representing 2.9 per cent. of the total births, some 0.5 per cent. higher than the lowest post-war level of 2.4 achieved in 1952.

The 15 stillbirths, of which one was illegitimate, provides a still-birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births of 18.9, which is higher by 4.9 than the 1952 figure, but maintains a small favourable margin in comparison with the figures pertaining to comparable areas and the country as a whole.

Deaths.

Deaths increased by 17 over 1952 to a total of 333. As deaths under the age of 45 were 5 fewer, this increased mortality was borne by the older age groups and was largely attributable to an 85 per cent. increase in deaths from respiratory causes (from 27 to 50), in turn related to the increased prevalence of influenza.

Despite this, the crude death rate of 10.86 and the adjusted death rate of 10.53 which show an upward deviation of 0.5 on 1952, continue to retain a favourable differential in relation to other areas.

Infant deaths were again 11 in number, resulting in an Infant Mortality Rate of 21.15 per thousand live births. While in view of the nature of the causes of death this may still be susceptible of considerable improvement, it is 3 points lower than the rate of the smaller towns and 9.5 points lower than the rate of the larger towns.

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 30,670, an increase of 150 in the 12 months from mid-year 1952. As the estimated natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in that period amounted to 182, outward movement of population exceeded inward movement by 32.

Infectious Disease.

The incidence of measles remained at epidemic proportions for the third successive year and notification was received of 435 cases. In view of this high incidence over the past three years, the "herd immunity" of the child population should have reached a level sufficient to prevent epidemic spread in the ensuing year. This does not preclude the possible occurrence of sporadic cases.

There were fewer cases of whooping cough, the other major infectious disease of childhood, the 90 notified cases being a third fewer than 1952 and half of the 1951 total. However, the yearly incidence has not fallen below 90 in the past six years, whereas that figure was only exceeded once in the previous six years. Although there has been a decline over the past 3 years, this will not necessarily continue.

Pneumonia remained at a higher level (30 notifications) than usual, assisted this year by influenzal infection. Pulmonary tuberculosis caused notification of 24 new cases in the area as compared with 27 in 1952 and remains an acute problem. Diphtheria was again absent, and only one case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in a military family following a visit abroad. Two families were involved in the 4 cases of food poisoning which occurred. The prophylactic measures of vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria still lag below a desirable level of uptake.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1929-1953.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value. £	Product of Penny Rate. £ s. d.	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1929	2,028	17,080	4,321	1a 117,616 1b 86,970	478 0 0	....
1930	2,028	17,100	4,723	92,724	464 9 2	....
1931	2,028	18,360	4,787	93,515	370 1 6	....
1932	* 6,320	22,710	6,245	128,394	512 11 2	....
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,957	510 0 0	....
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	149,977	520 0 0	....
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,321	597 0 0	350
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,959	616 0 0	250
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	752 0 0	250
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	635 0 0	300
1939	6,320	a 26,360 b 26,770	7,799	167,456	697 0 0	150
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	676 0 0	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	690 0 0	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	171,920	716 0 0	....
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	172,316	718 0 0	....
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	175,105	742 0 0	....
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,122	742 0 0	....
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	185,000	750 0 0	5
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	188,271	783 0 0	25
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	181,908	793 0 0	40
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	185,409	776 0 0	13
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	189,134	781 0 0	20
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	193,339	805 0 0	44
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	197,141	821 0 0	11
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	201,931	836 0 0	13

* Area extended 1st April, 1932.

1a Rateable Value 30th September, 1929 } Difference caused by de-rating of Industrial Hereditaments.

1b Rateable Value 1st October, 1929 }

a For calculation of Birth Rates. } b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1929-1953.

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS		
		Number.		Rates.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.		
		No.	Total.		Illegitimate.	Total Births per 1,000 Inhabitants.		No.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	
1929	17,080	10	287	2.79	8	16.8	11	184	38.3	10.7
1930	17,100	6	337	2.37	8	19.7	21	165	62.3	9.6
1926-30	16,460	.....	305	2.28	6.8	18.54	13.6	162.8	44.59	9.89
1931	18,360	13	334	2.69	9	18.1	13	204	38.9	11.1
1932	22,710	9	331	4.23	14	14.7	19	270	57.4	11.8
1933	24,220	17	335	4.48	15	13.83	21	262	62.68	10.81
1934	24,260	15	304	3.29	10	12.53	12	229	39.47	9.43
1935	24,510	9	349	2.0	7	14.23	16	237	45.84	9.66
1931-35	22,812	12.6	330	3.27	10.8	14.49	16.2	240.5	49.1	10.54
1936	24,830	12	374	2.14	8	15.06	20	258	53.47	10.3
1937	25,810	12	428	2.33	10	16.58	20	287	46.72	11.1
1938	26,090	10	379	2.37	9	14.52	11	260	29.02	9.96
1939	a 26,360 b 26,770	9	404	2.22	9	15.32	16	273	39.6	10.19
1940	27,240	11	438	2.05	9	16.07	24	359	54.05	12.9
1936-40	26,066	10.8	404	2.23	9.0	15.52	18.2	287.4	45.05	11.02
1941	27,290	13	374	3.74	14	13.7	19	314	49.86	11.5
1942	27,140	10	445	4.26	19	16.39	6	270	13.48	9.94
1943	26,650	19	465	6.45	30	17.44	17	278	36.56	10.43
1944	27,180	8	509	9.8	50	18.72	18	311	35.36	11.44
1945	27,200	9	457	10.28	47	16.8	24	332	52.51	12.2
1941-45	27,092	11.8	450	7.11	32.0	16.61	16.8	301.0	37.33	11.11
1946	28,280	22	529	8.5	45	18.7	21	327	29.69	11.56
1947	29,170	19	572	4.19	24	19.6	19	321	33.21	11.0
1948	30,620	12	564	5.67	32	18.42	18	315	31.91	10.29
1949	29,980	12	549	6.01	33	18.31	25	343	45.53	11.44
1950	30,440	7	524	5.53	29	17.21	14	317	26.71	10.4
1946-50	29,698	14.4	547	5.95	32.6	18.44	19.4	324.6	35.43	10.93
1951	30,410	12	563	3.73	21	18.51	12	343	21.31	11.28
1952	30,520	7	493	2.43	12	16.15	11	316	22.31	10.36
1953	30,670	10	520	2.88	15	16.95	11	333	21.15	10.86

a For calculation of Birth Rates.

b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,320
Registrar-General's estimate of Home Population, mid 1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,670
Number of inhabited houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,103
Rateable Value (31st December, 1953)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£201,931
Gross product of a penny rate (1st October, 1953)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£836
Estimated weekly average of unemployment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total					
Total	269	251	520	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				16.95
Legitimate	263	242	505					
Illegitimate	6	9	15					
Comparability Factor							1.04	
Adjusted Birth Rate							17.63	

STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total					
Total	6	4	10	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				18.87
Legitimate	6	3	9					
Illegitimate	—	1	1					

DEATHS.	Male	Female	Total					
Deaths	178	155	333	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average population				10.86
Comparability Factor							0.97	
Adjusted Death Rate							10.53	

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List.)

No. 30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.
.....	Nil	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	21.15
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	21.78
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	—

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1953.

Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

(Table of Registrar-General.)

Eastleigh's figures have been included for convenience of comparison, the last two columns being the most suitable for this purpose.

	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s and Great Towns, including London	London Administrative County	160 Smaller Towns, Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census	EASTLEIGH
Births. Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Live Births	15.5	17.0	17.5	15.7	17.6
Still Births	{ 0.35	0.43	0.38	0.34	0.33
	{ 22.4 (a)	24.8 (a)	21.0 (a)	21.4 (a)	18.8 (a)
Deaths.					
All Causes	11.4	12.2	12.5	11.3	10.5
Typhoid and Para- typhoid	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.13
Influenza	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.29
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.55	0.59	0.64	0.52	0.55
Deaths. Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
All causes under one year of age	26.8 (b)	30.8	24.8	24.3	21.1
Enteritis and Diar- rhoea under two years of age	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.9
(a)	Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.				
(b)	Per 1,000 related live births.				
Notifications (Corrected) Rates per 1,000 Home Population :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal in- fection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.39	1.50	1.02	1.44	0.33
Whooping Cough	3.58	3.72	3.30	3.38	2.93
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.16
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	12.36	11.27	8.09	12.32	14.18
Pneumonia	0.84	0.92	0.73	0.76	0.97
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- encephalitis)—					
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.00
Non-Paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.24	0.25	0.38	0.24	0.13
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	18.23 (a)	24.33 (a)	28.61 (a)	12.46 (a)	30.19 (a)
(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births					

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH

In the Table on page 10, male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar General, and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

Age at Death

Of the total of 333 deaths :—

153, *i.e.*, 46 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over.

226, *i.e.*, 68 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over.

281, *i.e.*, 84 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over.

304, *i.e.*, 91 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over.

Of the remaining 29 deaths between the ages of 0—45, 11 (3.3 per cent.) were in the first year of life and 18 (5.4 per cent.) were between the ages of 1 and 45.

Principal Causes of Death

Ref. No.		1953		1952	
		No.	Percent- age of Total.	No.	Percent- age of Total.
1-36	Total Deaths	333	100	316	100
18-20	Heart Disease	97	29.1	100	31.6
10-14	Cancer	54	16.2	58	18.3
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	53	15.9	46	14.5
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	50	15.0	27	8.5
		254	76.2	231	72.9

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough but who died away from home, *e.g.*, in hospital, are shown in the table above, with the corresponding figures for 1952. Apart from minor fluctuations these causes were at a similar level to 1952 with the exception of the respiratory diseases, which reflect the increased mortality associated with increased prevalence of influenza in the Spring of the year.

Major Causes of Death over Forty-five

The relative importance of the four main causes of death in age groups over 45 years, is shown in the table below :—

Age Group.	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total deaths in age group.
75 Plus	153	Heart Disease	56	36.6
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	31	20.3
		Cancer	21	13.7
		Respiratory Diseases	18	11.8
65-75	73	Heart Disease	23	31.5
		Respiratory Diseases	17	23.3
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	15	20.6
		Cancer	8	11.0
55-65	55	Cancer	18	32.7
		Heart Disease	10	18.2
		Respiratory Diseases	9	16.4
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	7.3
45-55	23	Heart Disease	5	21.7
		Cancer	4	17.4
		Respiratory Diseases	2	8.7
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	2	8.7

Compared with last year, heart disease accounted for a smaller proportion of deaths in the 75 plus age group, but an increase was evidenced in the proportion due to other causes, particularly in respect of the respiratory diseases.

Higher proportions of deaths due to respiratory causes were manifested also in the 65-75 and 55-65 age groups, offset in the former group by a smaller proportion of cancer deaths, and in the latter by a smaller proportion of intra-cranial vascular lesions.

Ward Statistics

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :—

Age 21 plus.	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	2590	3447	2331	4321	1888	3193	3900
Deaths	53	38	34	55	32	50	71
Death Rate per 1,000	20.46	11.02	14.59	12.73	17.48	15.66	18.21

The variation in the rates is probably due largely to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality

The number of children who died in their first year of life was 11, the same number as in 1952, but in consequence of the slight rise in the number of births the Infant Mortality Rate is a point lower at 21.15 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate of areas of comparable size in 1953 was 24.3 per 1,000 live births: a differential of approximately three between the aggregate rate and the local rate has been maintained over the past four years.

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Age at Death.				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	2-3 months	4-6 months
Prematurity	2	1	1	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	-	-	-	2	-
Bronchitis and pneumonia	3	-	1	-	1	1
Aspiration asphyxia	2	1	1	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	1	-	-	-	-	1
Umbilical sepsis	1	-	-	1	-	-

As the majority of deaths from the last four causes are essentially preventable, further improvement in the level of infant mortality is possible.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA**Public Health Officers of the Local Authority**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analyses of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station based on the Town Hall Yard, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:—

- (a) *Advance Bookings*: Senior Head Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*: Telephone Winchester 2536.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*: Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, Extension 224).

Hospital Car Service.—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as

agents of the County Council) on application to the hospital which the patient is to attend.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while two midwives and three whole time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

This establishment is one less than previously in respect of midwives serving the Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh area, which was redistributed between the two midwives consequent upon the retirement of a midwife in December, 1952. An increase in financial benefits to encourage home confinement became operative in the last quarter of the year, but was not associated with any dramatic increase in the number of home confinements.

Health Visiting

It has again been an unsettled year in regard to health visiting, resulting from further changes in "permanent" staff, temporary secondment and periods of acute short staffing. There is, however, some prospect that in the succeeding year more stable conditions will prevail, and so enable a more equitable distribution of work and continuity of contact to promote that establishment of confidence between the mother and Health Visitor which is fundamental to the success of this aspect of the personal health services.

Home Help Service

As in previous years there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick, which has been met, and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge. A further re-organisation of the Service made Eastleigh the administrative centre of the Division which includes it. The Service had then been in operation in the Borough for some eight years, having been inaugurated in 1945 by the Borough Council three years before it became part of the County Council Scheme under the National Health Service Act. Much valuable work has been accomplished in that period, and, with a progressively ageing population, future requirements of this Service can only be greater if it is accepted that in general principle the most fitting place for the aged, infirm and the chronically ill is in their own homes rather than in institutions.

Applications for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone: Eastleigh 87558).

Day Nursery

The Day Nursery, Tankerville House, Romsey Road, continued to maintain places for 50 children, admitted in the following order of preference :—

- (1) Children whose mothers are obliged to work.
- (2) Children whose mothers are ill or unable for some special reason to care for them themselves.
- (3) Overcrowded home conditions.
- (4) Children suffering from some disability who have been especially recommended.

If any children are admitted who do not come within the above groups, it is on the understanding that the child will have to be withdrawn if the place is required by another child with a definite reason for admission.

A number of changes were put into operation in the course of the year :—

- (1) The time at which children were accepted in the morning was made half an hour earlier for the convenience of mothers who had to be at work by or before 8 a.m. Consequently children are now cared for from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and 7.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays.
- (2) The earliest age for admission was varied from 18 months to 1 year and an average of 7 infants between 1 year and 18 months have been accommodated.
- (3) With effect from April, 1953, a new system of charges became operative under authority of the Ministry of Health and replaced the pre-existing charge for meals only. The bases of charge authorised were :—
 - (a) the standard charge should be based on the actual cost of the Council's day Nursery Service inclusive of central administration charges ;
 - (b) charges should be made on a daily or half-daily basis, due allowance being made for non-attendance ;
 - (c) the assessment of charges payable should take into account the means of the persons concerned ;
 - (d) subject to (c) above, the sum charged should be not less than the amount directly saved by reason of the child's attendance at the Nursery, e.g. the cost of meals not taken at home.

The assessment scale applied was similar to that in use for the Home Help Service and the actual charge to be paid was determined as either :—

- (a) the assessment, or,
- (b) the full cost (including meals and attendances) if that is *less* than the assessment, or,
- (c) the full cost of meals if that *exceeds* the assessment.

The operation of the new charges, which had resulted in an initial drop of 33 per cent. in numbers attending, was reviewed by the County Council after six months, and a less rigid application of the assessment scale was authorised, together with discretion in the case of genuine instances of hardship, in priority cases, or where admission would be in the best interests of the child in non-priority cases.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on pages 18 and 19.

Other clinic facilities available under Local Education Authority arrangements outside the Borough include :—

Speech Therapy -	Correction of speech defects	Trafalgar House, Winchester 18, Archers Road, Southampton	Mondays and Fridays Wednesdays
Asthma -	Supervision and breathing exercises	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester King's Park Road, Southampton	1st, 3rd and 5th Friday mornings Mondays, 2-4

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

Winchester - Southampton	Royal Hampshire County Hospital Cardigan Road King's Park Road	MALES Saturdays, 11 a.m.	FEMALES Tuesdays, 2.15
		Monday to Friday 10-12; 5-7; Saturdays, 10-12 No clinic	No clinic Mondays, 10-12 Tuesdays, 2-4 Thursdays 2-6 Fridays 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Ritchie Hall, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	M.I. Room, 17 Families' Camp, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	St. Mary's Church Hall, Bishopstoke	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Ante-natal Clinic	Supervision of expectant mothers	Red House, Romsey	1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Red House, Romsey	Mondays, 9.30—12. Thursdays, 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Cleansing Clinic	Treatment of verminous conditions in children	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school children	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	By appointment	Hampshire County Council.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fourth Tuesdays 9.30—12 2—4 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board
Orthopaedic Clinic (Minor)	Examination and supervision of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey	1st Thursday of even months	Hampshire County Council.
Orthopaedic Clinic (Surgeons)	Examination and supervision of children by an orthopaedic Surgeon	Red House, Romsey	3rd Tuesday of even months 2.0 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12 ; 2—4.	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association.
Ray Therapy Clinic (subsidiary of Physio-therapy Department R.H.C.H.)	Exercises. Ultra-violet—infra-red radiation and massage	Desborough Road	Monday to Friday, 9—12.30 ; 1.30—5. Saturdays, 9—12.	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Chest Clinic	Examination and supervision of actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanitorium Bishopstoke.	Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	South - Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Occupation Centre	Care and training of certified mental defectives	St. Peter Chesil Church Hall, Chesil Street, Winchester.	Monday to Friday, 9.30—3.30	Hampshire County Council

Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible for a considerable period of the year at King's Park Road, Southampton, and periodically visits the Borough either on the site of the major industrial concerns or at Chamberlayne Road Health Centre, where open public sessions are held in addition to special sessions for particular groups such as older school children, employees of smaller firms, etc.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton and the Children's Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium and Fryern Hill Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Isolation Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of Poliomyelitis, children being admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, and adults to the Isolation Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangement with the hospital, or *via* the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No : Winchester 2261), or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone No : Southampton 25117) : a proportion of cases, particularly Tuberculosis and Infectious Disease, have had to be accommodated further afield than the local hospitals and sanatoria.

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the Borough Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—There were no Maternity or Nursing Homes registered under the Acts during 1953, a former registration having been cancelled as it was operating solely as an Old People's Home.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the out-buildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted *inter alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1953 :—

<i>Series</i>					<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
New Streets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 / 5 /34
Good Rule and Government .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 / 1 /38
Sanitary Conveniences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 / 8 /38
Offensive Trades .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 /10 /38
Pleasure Grounds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 /12 /47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 / 5 /50
Clean Food .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 / 6 /50
Hackney Carriages .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 / 2 /52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preserva- tion of Order in County and Voluntary	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 / 6 /53
Buildings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 / 9 /53

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE**Measles**

For the third successive year Measles has occurred in epidemic proportions, the total notified cases for 1951, 1952, 1953 being 825, 390, 435 respectively. These 1,650 cases over the three years represent the highest incidence over such a period since Measles became notifiable. In the early post-war years it appeared that Measles was developing the fairly regular two-year epidemic cycle experienced by the country as a whole, but this pattern has been lost in recent years. It follows that, in the absence of any fairly regularly defined pattern, anticipation of the probable incidence in the following years is likely to be confounded by actual events.

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at age						
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total 0-5	Total 5-10
1945	826	.6	9.6	13.1	12.6	12.7	48.6	47.4
1948	446	.9	12.8	13.2	13.7	13.7	54.3	43.0
1951	825	1.7	5.1	13.6	14.1	15.3	49.8	48.2
1952	390	2.3	7.7	12.6	13.1	14.2	49.9	48.0
1953	435	2.8	7.6	12.0	14.7	12.7	49.8	45.4

The age distribution of cases occurring in the last five epidemic years is shown in the table above. From this it would appear that, on the whole, the distribution of cases is very constant. Some 50 per cent. of the cases regularly occurred in children under school age, irrespective of whether the epidemic involved a total of 400 cases or of 800 cases. The constancy of this 50 per cent. is governed essentially by the constancy of the proportion occurring in two, three and four year olds; each of these age groups in each epidemic year attracted practically the same proportion of the total, and indeed the uniformity is such that any two figures could be interchanged without making any significant alteration to the general pattern.

The proportion which occurred in one year old children is more variable and generally at a lower level than the 2-3-4 age groups. The proportion which occurred in children under the age of one was relatively small, but a rather disquieting feature is the progressive increase in the figures from 0.6 per cent. in 1945 to 2.8 per cent. in 1953. It is most desirable for its future welfare that the baby should have its first year free of catarrhal infections: any tendency for a common infectious disease such as Measles to be more prevalent at this age would militate against this ideal.

Practically all of the remaining 50 per cent. of cases were concentrated in the 5-10 year old school children ; the distribution being uneven from year to year, but becoming progressively lighter from the 5th year to the 9th year.

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring in each Ward							
		North	South	East	West	Central	Total N.S.E. W.C.	Bishop-Stoke	Chandler's Ford
1948	446	15.5	23.3	13.1	23.0	6.3	81.2	14.1	4.7
1951	825	7.4	11.9	6.4	32.4	4.4	62.5	9.2	28.3
1952	390	10.0	14.1	6.7	39.5	5.6	75.9	7.2	16.9
1953	435	2.1	14.0	7.1	28.5	6.2	57.9	12.9	29.2

The above table indicates the geographical distribution of Measles in the last four epidemic years. From this it is apparent that the distribution varies appreciably from year to year. Years of higher incidence in the Chandler's Ford area alternate with years of higher incidence in the Central Eastleigh area, while in the Bishopstoke area a higher incidence may be associated with a higher incidence in either Eastleigh Central or Chandler's Ford.

Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough incidence in 1953 dropped to 90 cases—approximately two-thirds of the previous year's figure and half of the 1951 total. Cases occurred throughout the year with the exception of November, although the majority occurred in the first eight months.

No of Cases.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
13	6	13	13	8	6	12	13	2	2	0	2

The proportionate distribution according to age and ward for 1953 and the preceding five years is shown in the tables below :—

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at age						
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total 0-5	Total 5-10
1948	140	7.9	20.0	12.1	11.4	10.0	61.4	35.7
1949	90	13.3	13.3	15.6	12.2	12.2	66.6	27.8
1950	120	6.7	12.5	14.2	19.2	15.8	68.4	30.8
1951	179	7.3	14.0	12.3	14.5	17.9	66.0	31.8
1952	136	9.6	15.4	9.6	20.6	15.4	70.6	26.5
1953	90	4.4	15.6	16.7	12.2	8.9	57.8	42.2
1948-52	665	8.6	15.2	12.5	15.6	14.6	66.5	30.8

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total cases occurring in each Ward						
		North	South	East	West	Central	Bishop-stoke	Chandler's Ford
1948	140	15.0	25.0	10.7	17.8	3.6	2.9	25.0
1949	90	7.8	16.7	10.0	43.3	7.8	4.4	10.0
1950	120	5.8	17.5	4.2	20.8	6.7	7.5	37.5
1951	179	7.3	6.8	5.6	28.4	3.4	4.5	44.0
1952	136	0.1	21.4	8.9	42.8	3.8	0.1	22.9
1953	90	7.8	23.3	11.1	23.3	5.6	3.3	25.6
1948-52	665	7.4	16.9	7.5	29.8	4.7	3.8	29.9

This indicates that approximately two-thirds of notified Whooping Cough cases occur in children under 5 years of age, and illustrates that in addition to affecting the 0-5 age group to a greater degree than Measles, a higher proportion of cases occur in the years 0-1 and 1-2. Preventive inoculation must therefore be effective early in the first year of life if it is to combat this characteristic of Whooping Cough, and provide the immunity necessary to prevent or minimise the effects of this disease when it is potentially most dangerous.

The geographical distribution is also indicated and over the five year period 1948-52 follows the same general pattern as in Measles epidemics. There is considerable fluctuation from year to year in some areas, but it will be noted that the proportion of cases occurring in the Bishopstoke area has been consistently lower than would be anticipated. Half of the Chandler's Ford cases occurred in one of the camps.

Scarlet Fever

Notifications were received of ten cases during the year, equalling the year 1949 in the lowest number of recorded cases. Eight of the cases occurred in children under school leaving age and of these seven were female; the other two cases occurred in 16 year olds who were both male. Cases occurred sporadically throughout the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

The number of notifications received, under the revised regulations referred to in the 1951 report, showed a sharp rise during 1953 when 16 instances were reported. All notifications were in respect of maternity home cases: there was no evidence of any association between cases which were distributed throughout the year.

Pneumonia

Thirty cases were notified, evenly distributed between male and female. Although the total number was the same as in 1952, the age distribution showed a marked difference. In 1952 there were 4 cases in persons between the ages of 45 and 65 and 5 cases in the over 65's. In 1953 there were 10 cases in the 45-65 group and 9 cases in the over 65's. Twenty-nine of the cases occurred in the first quarter of the year and twenty-three of them were ascribed to influenza. Two of these cases are recorded as having died of influenzal pneumonia. The total deaths directly attributable to influenzal pneumonia were 5.

Erysipelas

Four female cases, three of them over 45 years, and one male were notified during the year, all of which were new cases.

Acute Poliomyelitis

One case of non-paralytic poliomyelitis was notified in an adult female. It would appear that she contracted the disease while on a visit abroad. No further cases occurred in the camp in which she resided. A number of contacts of cases in other areas returned to the area while possibly infected, but none developed the disease.

Food Poisoning

Two unrelated incidents, three in one family and one in another, comprised the total of four notified cases during the year.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953, which came into operation on 1st April, 1953, provided for the more effective control of food handlers suffering from, or shown to be carrying, salmonella infections or staphylococcal infections likely to cause food poisoning. Registered Medical Practitioners are required by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to notify that a patient is suffering or suspected to be suffering from food poisoning. Such notification is normally the source of information on which investigations are based to determine the type and source of the food poisoning.

There are, of course, an unknown number of instances in which gastro-intestinal upset is either of sufficiently short duration that the doctor is not called in, or does not occasion that degree of illness which, to the individual, merits the obtaining of medical advice. Of such relatively mild cases, which are due to many possible causes, a proportion will be caused by a mild attack of food poisoning. While the attack itself may be of short duration, in the infective or salmonella type of poisoning the affected person may continue to carry and excrete the organism in the stools for a varying period. This carrier period is particularly important in food handlers who, when so affected, are a danger to those whose food could be contaminated by them. It follows that any unprovoked intestinal upset, however mild, in a person concerned with the handling of food should be taken seriously and considered as possible food poisoning until proved otherwise by bacteriological investigation. This necessarily demands a high sense of responsibility from such workers, as well as the sustained active interest of the management in encouraging the immediate reporting of such upsets and facilitating investigation of the cause. A particular type of bacteria from boils, septic spots, etc., is responsible for another type of food poisoning, and the same considerations apply to food handlers and management in respect of such septic skin conditions as apply in the case of intestinal upset.

In matters of personal hygiene food handlers must also be singled out from other workers in view of the potential risks to the consumers of food prepared or handled by them. Cleanliness, hand-washing after use of the water-closet, trapping of sneezes and coughs are

the result of habits acquired through training and vary widely in the populace at large. For food handlers such habits should be so entrenched that they are no more capable of infecting food by unwashed hands, by coughing and sneezing, by fingering the nose and mouth in the course of food manipulations, than the nurse in the operating theatre is capable of applying to a wound anything which is not germ free. It is only the development of a "cleanliness conscience" which can eliminate the "human factor" in food poisoning.

Diphtheria

For the seventh consecutive year there has been no case of diphtheria in the Borough.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation were maintained during the year. At the appropriate time, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic held in conjunction with the School Clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mother indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation, he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired: in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation, of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the school to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

In Table (A) are set out the numbers of children immunised and re-immunised in each year since the inception of the scheme. While the figures for re-immunisations remained steady at a similar figure to last year, figures for primary immunisation in both school and pre-school children dropped back to the level obtaining in 1951. The majority (246) of primary immunisations were effected when the child was between 1 and 2 years of age.

In Table (B) immunised children are grouped according to whether their immunisation or re-immunisation was secured within the previous five years or more than 5 years previously. While those in the "exceeding 5 year" group will still have retained a certain immunity and the ability to mobilise their defences more quickly than an unimmunised child, five years has been considered to be the useful life

of the induced immunity. Consequently, only those children in the "within 5 year" group are considered to have fully effective immunity, or alternatively, a fully efficient resistance to the disease. This categorisation has been adopted at Ministry of Health request in an attempt to obtain a clearer picture of the level of useful immunity obtaining in the child population.

TABLE (A)
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Yearly Numbers of Children Protected

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41	.....	.....	1714	.....
1942	430	838	1268	.....
1943	341	216	557	.....
1944	223	13	236	.....
1945	330	28	358	.....
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481

TABLE (B)
NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1953	26	1325	1795	1252	4398	684	887

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred during the year, nor were any contacts of cases elsewhere in the country resident within the area.

Vaccination

The statistics on smallpox vaccination supplied by the County Medical Officer are shown in the following table :

	Under 1 1953	1 year 1952	2 to 4 1949-51	5 to 14 1939-48	Total under 15	Total over 15
Primary Vaccinations	254	6	12	14	286	20
Re-Vaccinations	—	—	2	13	15	46

The uptake of vaccination which has been rising steadily since 1950 showed a slight recession. In 1952 primary vaccination was effected in 54 per cent. of the children born in that year, whereas during 1953 the corresponding percentage was 49. As in previous years the numbers of primary vaccination and re-vaccination over the age of 1 year were relatively few ; a proportion of these were occasioned by the requirement, under the International Sanitary Regulations, to hold an International Certificate of Vaccination for foreign travel.

Tuberculosis

Notification was received of 24 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in persons normally resident within the Borough. Information was received that a further 6 cases of previously notified pulmonary cases had moved into the district from other areas, or had returned to the district after a period of residence in another area. The age and sex of the notified cases have been analysed in the following table : four of the non-pulmonary cases were of glandular tuberculosis, one of parotid and bone, and one of salpingitis.

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality during 1953

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	3	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
55-65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	11	13	1	5	3	1	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1953 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.										Wards.								
				0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Erysipelas	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	
Food Poisoning	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Measles	435	236	199	12	33	52	64	55	197	15	4	2	—	—	1	9	61	31	124	27	56	127
Pneumonia	30	14	16	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	2	10	9	—	6	4	5	7	2	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	14	—	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	3	7	—	—	1	1	1	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	3
Whooping Cough	90	41	49	4	14	15	11	8	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	21	10	21	5	3	23

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1933.

Disease.	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Scarlet Fever ...	38	135	129	67	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10
Diphtheria ...	-	12	14	4	7	50	7	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	9	9	11	12	12	11	11	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5
Pneumonia ...	18	21	6	7	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30
Puerperal Fever ...	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	5	5	2	5	-	4	2	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	1	1	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Enteric Fever ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1
(a) Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	825	390	435
(a) Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120	179	136	90
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	17	-	-	25	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1953 and the Sixteenth as your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections IV, V and VI of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

The partial completion of the new trunk sewer from Chandler's Ford to North Stoneham; the problem of refuse disposal, the increasing use of caravans as temporary dwellings and the destruction of rats and mice, have been the principal sanitary problems dealt with during the year under review and a comprehensive report on these items has been included in Section IV.

The slight easing of the building materials difficulties which has taken place during the year has enabled property owners to catch up with some of the outstanding repairs necessary to their properties, which has resulted in a drop in the number of housing complaints received in the Sanitary Department. Twenty-one complaints of overcrowding were received and eighteen cases were relieved.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during the year 1953 was 54,233. This is the highest yearly kill yet recorded and shows an increase of 4,454 over the previous year's figure which had already increased by over 100 per cent. from 24,720 in 1944 to 49,782 in 1953. A comprehensive report on this subject and other food inspection matters is dealt with in Section VI of this Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION IV.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(a) Water.

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Hawksley, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1953 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.
All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :—

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :—

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

Origin of Samples.	Total number of Samples during 1953.	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present.	1 to 2 present.	3 present.
Otterbourne Wells Supply	78	78	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	78	78	Nil	Nil
River Itchen Supply	98	93	* 3	* 2

* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains is (a) 8,688 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in August, 1953.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	237.2	246.8	167.2
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	11.5	6.0	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N. *	0.046	* 0.035	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.012	0.023	0.035
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	3.8	4.4	2.8
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	107	100	64
Permanent	57	57	57
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.1	0.025	0.28
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	135	145	80
Free Chlorine	* 0.30	* 0.30	0.02
Reaction, pH	(7.5)	(7.8)	(8.4)
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	69.8	68.0	45.9
Magnesium, as Mg	3.4	1.7	3.1
Carbonate, as CO ₃	81.0	87.0	48.0
Chloride, as Cl.	16.0	15.0	17.0
Sulphate, as SO ₄	11.5	7.5	14.2
Nitrate, as NO ₃	16.8	19.5	12.4
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems, and the whole of the Borough is sewered with the exception of some small areas at "Middle," "Stoke Common," "Boyatt," and "Chandler's Ford."

In December, 1951, following a complaint from the residents, and a report from the Medical Officer of Health, that there was evidence of extensive sewage overflow in the lower part of Park Road, Chandler's Ford, the Borough Engineer submitted to the Public Health Committee a Scheme for the improvement of the sewerage system at Chandler's Ford, when a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the matter. The Sub-Committee met in January, 1952, and recommended that the Scheme as submitted to them by the Borough Engineer for a proposed trunk sewer from Mead Road, Chandler's Ford, to the Pumping Station at Chickenhall, be forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This was agreed to and an investigation by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry was held in the Council Chamber on the 20th May, 1952, following which the Ministry approved the proposals in principle. Further discussions with the Ministry on technical points took place during the following months, when the Ministry recommended that the sewer be laid in phases and later announced that a starting date of April 1st, 1953, had been awarded to Stage I of the Scheme and tenders could be invited with a view to making a start. On the 11th June, 1953, the Council accepted the tenders for Stage I, Section (a) and Stage I, Section (c) in respect of the sewer and recommended that application be made to the Ministry for consent to raising a loan for carrying out the work. This was agreed to, the work commenced in August, 1953, and on the 3rd December, 1953, the Borough Engineer reported that approximately sixty-four per cent. of the work had been executed in the laying of Section "A" of the above sewer and approximately fifty-four per cent. of Section "C," but no reply had been received to the Council's enquiry of the Ministry with a view to making an early start on Section "B."

Further extensions of the sewerage system of the town were also carried out on the Council's new housing estates at Doncaster Farm, North Stoneham and Longmead, Bishopstoke, and in Sherwood Road, Chandler's Ford which is being developed by Private Enterprise.

During the year under review the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department :—

Drains tested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Drains cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Drains repaired or reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fresh air inlet fixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Benching or fenders to gullies repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New covers fitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

(c) **Closet Accommodation.**

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying areas where there are still some houses using the conservancy system. During the year under review several cottages formerly using the conservancy system were placed on the water carriage system.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the Department during the year 1953 :—

New waterclosets provided complete	.....	.....	.....	1
New watercloset basins provided	.....	.....	.....	10
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	15
W.C. compartments repaired	.....	.....	.....	9

(d) **Public Cleansing.**

There has been no change in the method of scavenging the area during 1953, but during the year under review, the subject of refuse collection, and disposal, together with that of collecting waste paper and the cleansing of cesspools, received further consideration from the Public Health Committee.

Under present arrangements, the contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration, and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked-out sand pit at Fair Oak, and in conjunction with the appropriate Official of the Borough Surveyor's Department, the tip is kept as free from nuisance as possible. The face of the tip is sprayed with creosote during the summer months to prevent nuisance from flies and crickets, and no complaints in respect of the tip were received during the year. The Assistant Rodent Officer treated the tip in February, May, August and November, when it was estimated that five, eighteen, ten and nineteen rats respectively were destroyed ; at the same time, all the houses within the vicinity of the tip were surveyed and treated where necessary.

During the same period, the Public Health Committee gave further consideration to the recommendation of their Sub-Committee regarding the acquiring and utilising of an area of the irrigation meadows in Barton Peverel as a site for a controlled tip, for which the Council had received Town Planning permission for its use as such in April, 1952. A Public Local Enquiry was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 10th February, 1953, by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who afterwards inspected the site, but on the 30th April, 1953, a letter was received from the Ministry stating that as the site for the proposed tip was included in the County Development Plan which will be under examination for the remainder of the year, the decision as to the acquisition of the land must be delayed.

On the 9th October, 1952, the Public Health Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to investigate the question of cesspools generally, giving them the widest possible terms of reference. The

Sub-Committee met on the 30th October, when they considered a report from the Borough Engineer showing: the number of properties within the Borough situated where there was no sewer immediately available and were using cesspool drainage; the number of visits that had to be paid to these properties in 1950/51 for the purpose of emptying and cleansing the cesspools, and the annual cost of the service. Upon receipt of the report of the Committee the Council decided that having regard to the needs of the community as a whole it should be sufficient if the Council undertook to cleanse cesspools quarterly by the removal of one load for which no charge would be made and that if requested by the owners or occupiers to carry out any further cleansing, the additional loads be removed at the rate of 12s. 6d. per load or part thereof.

On the 27th January and 12th March, 1953, the question was given further consideration by the Sub-Committee when the number of cesspool cleansings by the Council free of charge was modified in accordance with the rateable value of the premises, the larger properties receiving six free cleansings per half-year, the smallest properties receiving three, the scheme to be again reviewed before the expiration of six months.

On the 12th November, 1953, the Borough Engineer reported that during the first six months of the restricted scheme three properties had been connected to the sewer and two more were to be connected shortly and that the number of loads removed had dropped from 1,437 to 616, which in terms of expenditure showed £1,103 to £530, a reduction of £573. The Council accepted the report and a further report was to be submitted to them after the restricted scheme had been in operation for twelve months.

(c) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year 1953 the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of:—

Drainage	280
Water Supply	7
Water Sampling	1
Refuse Collection	30
Refuse Disposal	11
Closet Accommodation	67
Keeping of Animals	41
Piggeries	41
Stables	2
Offensive Accumulations	34
Offensive Trades	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	64
Rivers and Streams	4
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	373
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons	212
Overcrowding	47
Insect Pests	35
Verminous Premises	15
Dirty and Insanitary Premises	10
Infectious Diseases	24
Smoke Observations	7
Shops	98

Factories with Mechanical Power	.....	.....	.....	42
Factories without Mechanical Power	.....	.....	.....	5
Petroleum Stores	.....	.....	.....	31
Rats and Mice Destruction	.....	.....	.....	5626
Interviews	.....	.....	.....	111
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	110
				<hr/> 7332

(f) **Number of Notices Served.**

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :—

No. of Informal Notices served	.....	.....	.....	119
No. of Informal Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	139
No. of Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	.....	7
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	12

(g) **Complaints Received.**

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Sanitary Staff relating to the following :—

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	.....	.....	.....	16
Defective waterclosets	.....	.....	.....	5
Choked or defective drains	.....	.....	.....	68
General housing or sanitary defects	.....	.....	.....	71
Dampness	.....	.....	.....	9
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	21
Premises infested with vermin	.....	.....	.....	8
Dirty premises	.....	.....	.....	8
Premises infested with rats or mice	.....	.....	.....	220
Insect Pests	.....	.....	.....	23
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	.....	7
Defective dustbins	.....	.....	.....	6
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse	.....	.....	.....	8
Smoke Nuisances	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	17
				<hr/> 488

(h) **Nuisances Abated and Work Done.**

During the year 1953 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :

i. As a result of informal action	.....	.....	.....	446
ii. As a result of statutory action	.....	.....	.....	12
				<hr/> 458

(i) **Factories.**

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :—

1. Defects found in Factories and other Premises.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient.....	1	1	—
	Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other Offences	2	2	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	9	9	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and other Premises.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	42	2	—
Factories without mechanical power.....	5	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	47	2	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act, 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

During the year one notice was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937.

(j) Shops.

During 1953, 98 visits were paid to shops. Two informal notices were served and two were complied with.

Nature of Defect.	Number Completed.
Heating facilities provided	1
Washing facilities provided	1
Washing facilities cleansed	1
Sanitary accommodation repaired	1
Sanitary accommodation cleansed	1
Total	5

(k) **Smoke Abatement.**

One complaint in respect of nuisance from grit emission was received during 1953. The complaint was received from the occupier of a house immediately adjoining the works concerned. The factory was visited and it appeared that the nuisance probably arose from the removal of dry ashes. The Management agreed to attend to this matter and no further complaints were received.

(l) **Rats and Mice.**

The systematic destruction of rats and mice in the Borough, started in 1944 under the old 1919 Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and now under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was continued throughout the year.

The whole of the shopping centre of the town is regularly surveyed for rats and with the exception of two premises, which receive periodical treatments, the area is singularly free from these rodents.

The Annual 10 per cent. Test Bait of the sewers in the Borough was started on the 4th August, 1953, and completed on the 7th August. An inspection on the 6th August of the manholes in the Eastleigh, Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Allbrook areas showed that there had been "no takes" of bait and therefore it could be assumed that those areas were free from infestation. An inspection of the Chandler's Ford area showed that a "complete take" had taken place in two sections of the sewer system. Having discovered this infestation, a Maintenance Treatment was started on the 31st August and completed on the 4th September. In all, 21 manholes were baited and 3 showed "complete takes." These were baited with Zinc Phosphide and on inspection after poisoning, showed "partial takes." During this Maintenance Treatment a survey of the surface area in the vicinity of these manholes revealed the fact that there was a broken mica flap and grating to the fresh air inlet to the interceptor of an adjoining school and also the rodding eye stopper was missing. It was suspected that this could be the cause of the infestation in the main sewer. The matter was taken up with the Headmaster of the school, who immediately had the work executed. In order to test whether this had eliminated the source of the trouble, a vertical block treatment was given to the whole of the area and the 3 manholes were re-baited with a different bait. When the manholes were re-inspected "no takes" were recorded and only a very small infestation had had to be treated in one of the adjacent houses.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries held a three-day course at Winchester on the 20th, 21st and 22nd January, 1953, on the Modern Methods of Rodent Control: this was attended by one Rodent Operator in the department.

During the course of the year a complaint was received of rat infestation of a large business concern adjoining a school. An inspection showed that both premises were infested and that each occupier was serviced by a different Pest Control Firm. Both these firms were

contacted and advised as to the situation ; they were asked to give a simultaneous treatment by approved Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods and were advised as to time of treatment, also as to what bait and poison to use. This they agreed to do and the treatment was successful.

A one-day Refresher Course was held at Winchester on November 2nd, 1953, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This was attended by the Assistant Rodent Officer and the two Rodent Operators, and there is no doubt that the information gained will be of use in the future.

There were several small sections of the British Railways treated during the year for rats and offices and canteens treated for mice. In all these cases a successful clearance was achieved. In connection with the full scale treatment given to the Railway in 1952 and reported fully in my report for that year, I am pleased to record a letter addressed to the Council from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, in which it was stated that they would like to place on record their appreciation of the excellent work which had been carried out in connection with Rodent Control work. They laid stress on the survey and treatment of the Railway properties which was, in the Ministry's opinion, an excellent piece of work and that the officers concerned were to be congratulated on the way it was carried out and the success that was achieved.

On the 10th September a letter was received from the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee stating that they were discontinuing rat destruction on agricultural property as soon as their contracts expired and that they were prepared to supply Local Authorities with a list of properties they had been servicing. A list was asked for, but it would appear that their contracts in this area had not been renewed for some time previous to the decision.

Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee.—An invitation to attend a meeting to be held at Fareham on the 2nd March, 1953, from the Divisional Rodent Officer, Reading, was accepted and representatives of the Borough attended. The other representatives were from : Southampton, Portsmouth, Havant, Gosport, Fareham, Droxford and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee, also five representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were present. There is no doubt that these meetings serve a very useful purpose in so far as they enable Local Authorities to obtain closer liaison and co-operation where boundaries meet. It also enables Local Authorities to question the Ministry on various points and issues.

Rodenticidal Dusts (containing Anticoagulants) were recommended by the Ministry's experts for the treatment of Brown Rats and House Mouse, this being laid thickly on the runs and thereby being transferred to the feet and bodies of the animals which they afterwards ingest through licking themselves. This method is not recommended for outdoor use.

The Borough is divided into two sections for the purpose of rodent control, each section being allocated to one of the Rodent

Operators. All complaints which were received from each area were inspected by the Assistant Rodent Officer, and from the source of the complaints blocks were built up and systematically treated by the Operator concerned.

In addition to the above, the Assistant Rodent Officer, with the assistance of the Rodent Operators, enforced the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in premises outside the scope of the Private Dwellings Scheme. This included visits to the Sewage Disposal Works, Refuse Tip, Council Depot, Business Premises, Factories, Camps and agricultural land.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under these Schemes was as follows :—

(a)	Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	220
(b)	Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	1613
(c)	Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	767
(d)	Number of premises treated for rats	621
(e)	Estimated number of rats destroyed	5886
(f)	Number of premises treated for mice	146
(g)	Number of visits made for this purpose	5626

(m) Camping Sites.

During the year under review the number of caravans in use within the Borough fluctuated from month to month with the result that the licensing of such vehicles as temporary dwellings and the granting of planning permission for the development of land as caravan sites had to receive the consideration of the Public Health Committee and the Borough Development Sub-Committee at most of their monthly meetings held throughout the year.

By limiting the activities of the Public Health Committee to the granting of annual licences for vehicles and referring all site applications to the Development Sub-Committee who grant development permission for a limited period, a tighter control over and a moderate degree of concentration of caravans has been obtained. Several plots of ground formerly licensed as caravan sites have ceased to be used for this purpose, while permission to increase the number of vehicles stationed on other existing sites has resulted in fifty-two of the fifty-nine caravans in regular use being stationed on four main sites, two of which are in North Stoneham, one at Bishopstoke and another in Chandler's Ford.

Caravans brought upon these sites have to be owner-occupied and the site owners are held responsible for the preservation of the amenities and sanitary condition of the site. During the year three cases of sub-letting of a caravan was brought to the notice of the department by the occupiers applying for council houses. The site owner was ordered to remove the caravan from the site and issued with a warning.

Thirteen applications to erect, station and use moveable dwellings on various sites within the Borough were considered by the Borough Health Committee during the year. Four of the applications were for the renewal of licences granted in 1952 and all four were

renewed for a further limited period expiring in 1954. The other nine applications were received from purchasers of building plots on which a new house was being erected, the owners wishing for a variety of reasons to reside on the site until the house was completed. All nine applications were granted for a limited period and four of them were removed before the end of the year, the house being erected on the site having been completed.

Fourteen applications for planning permission to develop land as caravan sites were considered by the Development Sub-Committee during the same period. Two of the applications were for the renewal of licences granted for a limited period in 1952 and both were granted for a further limited period expiring in 1954. Four were from purchasers of land on which houses were being erected and these were also granted for a limited period. Seven of the remaining applications were in respect of new sites, six of which were refused and one granted for a limited period expiring in 1956. The remaining application was for an increase in the number of vehicles stationed on an existing site from eight to ten, which was granted.

The number of licensed sites and movable dwellings situated in the Borough on the 31st December, 1945-1953, was as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Licensed Sites</i>	<i>No. of Caravan Dwellings</i>
1945	2	2
1946	5	6
1947	7	7
1948	10	10
1949	11	17
1950	13	34
1951	17	41
1952	15	55
1953	15	64

(n) **Bathing Pools.**

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public. The site lies between two tributaries of the River Itchen, the bed of the one on the west, a mill stream, being seven feet higher than the one on the east, so that a continuous flow of water is maintained throughout the pool. Samples of water from the pool and river are sent to the County Analyst by the Borough Engineer's Department.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(o) **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

No action was taken in respect of tents, vans and sheds during the year under review.

(p) Offensive Trades.

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :—

Blood Drying
Fat Extracting.

Rag and Bone Dealing.

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Sanitary Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance, and no complaints have been received.

(q) Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(r) Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(s) Rag Flock.

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(t) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

During the year 60 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium and Hydrocarbon, entailing the storage of 56,332 gallons of Petroleum, 5,896-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium and 400 gallons of Hydrocarbon.

SECTION V.

HOUSING

Report by Chief Sanitary Inspector

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority :	<i>Total</i>
(a) New permanent houses	136
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil
(c) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons :	
(a) New permanent houses	117
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	261
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	735
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	16
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	257

2. Remedy of defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	139
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1953	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By occupiers	1
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	4
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1953	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year	10
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	16
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	70½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	7
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	18
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	98
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

Housing Repairs.

Eighty complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Sanitary Department during 1953 as compared with 106 in 1952, 135 in 1951 and 146 in 1950. As in former years all these complaints were investigated by the Sanitary Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property, and one hundred and nineteen informal notices were served during the year and in no case was it found necessary to resort to formal action.

A summary of the housing repairs carried out during 1953 is as follows :—

Nature of Repairs.	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.
Roofs repaired or renewed	49	—
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	12	—
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	23	—
External walls repaired or renewed	5	—
Window and door arches repaired	4	—
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	2	—
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	3	—
Wall cavities cleaned out	13	—
Rendering to external walls	3	—
Refuse receptacle provided	2	11
Ceiling plaster repaired	36	—
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	3	—
Waterproofing of internal walls	14	—
Wallplaster repaired	23	—
Walls cleansed and redecorated	4	—
Floors repaired or renewed	14	—
Windows repaired or renewed	20	—
Sub-floor area concreted	1	—
Sash cords renewed	15	—
Doors repaired or renewed	4	—
Door frames repaired or renewed	1	—
Firegrates/ranges renewed or repaired	15	—
Hearths repaired or renewed	1	—
Stairs repaired or renewed	1	—
Handrails provided to staircase	1	—
New sink provided	3	—
New sink waste and trap provided	10	—
	282	11

Verminous Premises and Articles.

The disinfection of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the sanitary department :—

Houses inspected for vermin	600
Houses found to be verminous	8
Rooms sprayed for vermin	12

Of the eight houses found to be verminous, five were infested with bugs and three with fleas. All the houses infested with bugs were privately owned ; in one case two treatments were necessary before the infestation was cleared, but the other houses required only one treatment.

All three houses infested with fleas were privately owned and one treatment only was required.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide.

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.****(A.) MILK.**

The law relating to milk is contained in the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938 to 1950, which includes the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950. Under Section 23 of this latter Act the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1953, was made and the provisions came into operation on the 1st May, 1953. This meant that the Borough of Eastleigh was a Specified Area and that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, applied and restricted the sale of milk in the Area to the special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 and 1950. The special designations so authorised are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," "Tuberculin Tested" and, until the 30th September, 1954, "Accredited."

(1) Supply and Distribution.

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but Local Authorities, who may or may not be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distributive sides. The Hampshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority, are responsible for the issue of licences to Pasteurise and Sterilise milk, but in 1950 the County delegated their powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, to the Councils of County Districts.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is processed at two large dairies, both of which have "High Temperature Short Time" plants. At one of the premises a "Federal" dairy pasteurises the milk for retail distribution by local societies in Eastleigh and Winchester. Both dairies supply farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk to their customers and have several sources of supply. During the year a small pre-war dairyman reconstructed and re-equipped his dairy in order to bottle and retail milk obtained from one of the larger dairies mentioned above. "Accredited" milk, as such, is not sold within the Borough and although the above Order now makes it obligatory to sell only designated milk this has, in fact, obtained in the Borough for several years.

(2) Registration and Licensing.

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations :—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—	
Dairies registered	3
Distributors registered	17
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—	
Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	7
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949—	
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	1
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	5
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	2

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk.*

During the year ninety-five samples of Pasteurised milk were taken and all but one were satisfactory. This sample complied with the methylene blue test but failed the phosphatase test and was attributed to a fault in the operation of the plant.

(b) *Sterilised Milk.*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles which are hermetically sealed.

Thirteen samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk.*

Both dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but there is also a considerable amount of bulk Tuberculin Tested milk which is treated as ordinary milk and is processed. The primary responsibility for the standard of Tuberculin Tested milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the Local Authority have the power to take samples. Twenty-three samples of farm bottled milk were taken as delivered to the dairies. Two of these samples did not comply with the methylene blue test prescribed for this milk and the information was referred to the Milk Production Officer.

(d) Bottle Washing and Filling Plants.

Both of the large dairies have mechanical bottle washing and filling machines in which the returned bottles are loaded at one end and, after undergoing cleansing and sterilising treatment, emerge at the other end to be automatically filled with milk. At the small dairy, brought into use during the year, the bottles were hand washed and the care taken was reflected in the satisfactory results obtained.

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :—

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :—			
Not more than 600	.....	.....	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	.....	.....	Fairly Satisfactory
Over 2,000	.....	.....	Unsatisfactory

One hundred and forty-four bottles were examined and of these one hundred and thirty-two were reported as "Satisfactory" and twelve as "Fairly satisfactory." In addition to bottle sampling, routine samples were also taken of the detergents and rinse waters used. Twenty-two samples of detergents and thirty-two samples of rinse waters were taken and were found to be generally satisfactory. The hot rinse sections receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water, but the final cold rinse is from the main water supply.

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.**(1) Slaughter-houses.**

Six private slaughter-houses were licensed at the commencement of the year, but in five of these slaughtering is still discontinued under the Live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order. The slaughter-house allowed to continue in use is that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

The bacon factory is well sited within the town and is not in immediate proximity to any number of dwelling houses. The premises are of modern construction and the maintenance is of a high standard. The throughput of pigs for manufacture into bacon has steadily increased and there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon and the despatch of pre-packed provisions and sliced bacon to retailers. No small goods or canned goods are manufactured on the premises.

The number of pigs killed was 54,233, which was an increase of 4,454 over the previous year's figure of 49,779 and the highest yearly kill yet recorded. Proposals were made by the firm to the Ministry for obtaining building licences for work designed to improve hygiene, efficiency and the overall economy of the factory as a unit. At the end of the year licences were granted to extend the premises to provide a new cutting room and two new refrigerated hanging rooms. When

this work has been completed the whole system will be streamlined in accordance with the latest practice in such factories. The lairage accommodation has been extended and now provides pens for 500 pigs. The animals are electrically stunned and then hoisted by a conveyor to the bleeding passage. Following this, they are mechanically scalded, dehaired, burned and scraped, after which the process of evisceration begins. All carcasses are inspected by the Meat Inspector, and judgment is based principally on the recommendations contained in Memo. 3/Foods. This latter code was issued by the Ministry of Food on the 4th December, 1952 (to come into operation on the 1st February, 1953) and now supersedes Memo. 62/Foods, issued by the Ministry of Health in 1922, and which had contained the previous code of judgment. Contained in a separate room adjacent to the slaughter-house are a fat extracting plant and a blood drying plant, and no complaints were received in respect of either of these offensive trades. All condemned carcasses, offal and blood are rendered innocuous in these two plants on the premises.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

No. of visits to slaughter-houses, etc.	.....	.....	.....	587
No. of carcasses examined :—				
Bulls	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Bullocks	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Cows	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Heifers	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Calves	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Sheep	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Pigs :—Killed at Bacon Factory	.....	.....	.....	54,233
Killed on Cottagers' Premises	.....	.....	.....	1
				<hr/> 54,234 <hr/>

(2) Visits to Food Premises.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to Food Shops and Premises within the Borough during 1953 :—

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers	214
Fishmongers and poulterers	67
Grocers	211
Greengrocers and fruiterers	24
Bakehouses	39
Dairies and milkshops	127
Ice-cream premises	172
Food preparing premises	59
Restaurants	53
Shops, stalls and other premises	248
Sampling visits	209
Miscellaneous visits	49
Total	<hr/> 1,472 <hr/>

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food.

As a result of the above inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I and the other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III shows the number of carcasses and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. In all cases where the food was not subject to the disposal instructions of the Ministry of Food, it was collected and disposed of by the Department. All condemned food suitable for animal feeding is disposed of through the Council's Salvage Scheme. Food which is unsuitable for this purpose is disposed of at the refuse tip and every precaution is taken to ensure that it is suitably buried.

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and seventy-eight such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered six. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals. Bovines and Pigs.	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcase and all offal	—	—	69	9,985	69	9,985
Part Carcases	—	—	18	437	18	437
Heads & Tongues	—	—	1,104	14,404	1,104	14,404
Collars	—	—	138	404	138	404
Plucks	—	—	231	1,501	231	1,501
Whole Inwards	—	—	972	10,935	972	10,935
Part Inwards	—	—	9	15	9	15
Totals	—	—	2,541	37,681	2,541	37,681

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS—PIGS.

Diseases	Whole Carcase and all Offal		Part Carcases		Heads and/or Collars		Skirts		Plucks		Lungs and/or Hearts		Abdominal Viscera				Kidneys		Retro-Peritoneal Fat		Total. Carcases and all Offal	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	Whole		Part	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	
													No.	lbs.								
Abscesses	-	-	27	196	30	302	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	52	77	552	
Arthritis	-	-	3	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	
Bruised	-	-	32	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	354	
Congestion and/or Cirrhosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1274	8281	106	212	-	-	-	-	-	8	22	1388	8515	
Cystic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1650	412	
Emaciation	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	
Enteritis	2	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	910	8628	
Erysipelas	8	1008	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1017	
Fever, Acute	1	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	116	
Immaturity, Oedema and Associated Pig Paratyphoid	26	349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	349	
Jaundice	3	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	267	
Moribund	18	2955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2955	
Oedema	-	-	61	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	151	
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	345	
Peritonitis	1	136	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	112	50	250		
Pleurisy	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	43	52		
Pneumonia	2	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	170	2	170		
Pyæmia	13	1685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1685	
Septicæmia	4	519	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	519	
Swine Fever	7	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	665	
Urticaria	-	-	7	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	62	
	86	8135	132	798	30	302	44	47	1274	8281	796	557	700	7875	208	520	1650	412	76	195	4996	27122

TABLE III. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	-	-	-	-	54,234
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	54,234
All diseases except Tuberculosis :— Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	86
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4,553
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	8.6%
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	69
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1,853
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	3.5%

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS**

Description		Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
	English Beef	Abscess	12½
	English Beef	Bone-taint	326
	Imported Beef	Do.	801½
	Imported Bacon	Do.	9
	English Beef	Bruised	172½
	Imported Bacon	Do.	37¼
	English Ox Sweetbreads	Contaminated	6½
	Imported Beef	Do.	57½
7	Boxes Chocolates	Do.	28
	English Beef	Decomposition	12
	English Lamb	Do.	17
	English Pork	Do.	56¼
	English Offal	Do.	169½
	Imported Beef	Do.	309
	Imported Mutton	Do.	26
	Imported Offal	Do.	38
	Imported Rabbits	Do.	88
	Imported Chickens	Do.	58
	Imported Bacon	Do.	102
	Cheese	Do.	15½
8	Cases Figs	Fermentation	400
66	Jars Salad Cream	Do.	41
	English Bacon	Maggot Infestation	33
32	Packets Semolina	Mite Infestation	16
50	Packets Cheese Spread	Do.	9½
15	Cakes	Mould	90
42	Packets Cheese Spread	Do.	7¾
12	Veal and Ham Pies	Do.	3¾
	Imported Beef	Muscular Fibrosis	40
	Beef Sausages	Sour	19
	Pork Sausages	Do.	179
	English Bacon	Tainted	4
299	Tins Imported Canned Meats	Unsound or Unwholesome	783¼
	Fish	Do.	92
32	Tins Fish	Do.	13¼
769	Tins Vegetables	Do.	479
872	Tins Fruit	Do.	1,113½
5	Tins Jam or Marmalade	Do.	8½
129	Tins Condensed Milk	Do.	115
43	Tins Evaporated Milk	Do.	42¼
12	Tins Soup	Do.	11
6	Tins Cream	Do.	2¼
37	Miscellaneous Items	Do.	22
Total weight			5,867

(4) Meat Marking.

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Adulteration.

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(6) Registered Premises.

The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is as follows :—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	.....	.....	7
For sale only of ice-cream	.....	.....	80
For storage only of ice-cream	.....	.....	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	.....	.....	41
			<hr/> 129 <hr/>

The above figures show an increase of eight on the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. The number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream remained the same, but at only two of these premises is ice-cream now made. An additional registration was granted in respect of a premises as regards the preparation or manufacture of preserved food. In all cases the premises were inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration was granted by the Council.

(7) Ice-Cream.

There were no changes in the legislation relating to Ice-cream during the year. Control of the premises and of the manufacture and sale of ice-cream is contained in the relevant sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952, made thereunder.

There are only two manufacturers of ice-cream within the district. Both manufacture in accordance with the conditions of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952, but the processes differ. In one case a retailer makes ice-cream from a "complete cold mix" powder, which means a product capable of manufacture into ice-cream by the addition of water only and the mixture then frozen. The other manufacturer operates on a larger scale and caters for both wholesale and retail sale. The plant is modern and the premises are satisfactory. The ice-cream is made by one of the heat treat-

ment methods prescribed and both recording and indicating thermometers are in use. The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the larger national and provincial firms.

Routine samples were taken during the year, with the results as follows :—

WITHIN DISTRICT

No. of Manufacturers : 2.

No. Taken	Provisional Grading					Percentage	
	1	2	3	4			
4	3	1	—	—	Grade 1	75.0	100.0
					Grade 2	25.0	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	
1	1	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0	100.0
					Grade 2	—	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	

OUTSIDE DISTRICT

No. of Manufacturers : 10.

No. Taken	Provisional Grading					Percentage	
	1	2	3	4			
19	12	7	—	—	Grade 1	63.2	100.0
					Grade 2	36.8	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	
17	14	3	—	—	Grade 1	82.4	100.0
					Grade 2	17.6	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	
15	7	1	—	7	Grade 1	46.7	53.3
					Grade 2	6.6	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	46.7	
9	5	4	—	—	Grade 1	55.6	100.0
					Grade 2	44.4	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	
8	5	2	1	—	Grade 1	62.5	87.5
					Grade 2	25.0	
					Grade 3	12.5	
					Grade 4	—	
5	1	2	1	1	Grade 1	20.0	60.0
					Grade 2	40.0	
					Grade 3	20.0	
					Grade 4	20.0	
4	2	—	1	1	Grade 1	50.0	50.0
					Grade 2	—	
					Grade 3	25.0	
					Grade 4	25.0	
2	2	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0	100.0
					Grade 2	—	
					Grade 3	—	
					Grade 4	—	

No. Taken	Provisional Grading				Percentage	
	1	2	3	4		
2	2	-	-	-	Grade 1	100.0
					Grade 2	-
					Grade 3	-
					Grade 4	-
1	1	-	-	-	Grade 1	100.0
					Grade 2	-
					Grade 3	-
					Grade 4	-

SUMMARY

Within District No. Taken	Provisional Grading				Percentage	
	1	2	3	4		
5	4	1	-	-	Grade 1	80.0
					Grade 2	20.0
					Grade 3	-
					Grade 4	-
Outside District No. Taken	Provisional Grading				Percentage	
	1	2	3	4		
82	51	19	3	9	Grade 1	62.2
					Grade 2	23.1
					Grade 3	3.7
					Grade 4	11.0
Grand Total No. Taken (Compared with 1952)	Provisional Grading				Percentage	
	1	2	3	4		
1953 87	55	20	3	9	Grade 1	63.2
					Grade 2	23.0
					Grade 3	3.4
					Grade 4	10.4
1952 80	44	27	4	5	Grade 1	55.0
					Grade 2	33.8
					Grade 3	5.0
					Grade 4	6.2

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

A sample of ice-cream is graded by the result of a methylene blue test applied to the product after an incubation period of seventeen hours at 20°C. The test is simple and gives a reasonable indication of the purity of the ice-cream. The results show that the percentages suggested were not obtained in three instances. The samples here

were from manufacturers outside the district and later samples were found to be satisfactory. In addition to notifying the district concerned, reports are regularly sent to both retailers and manufacturers of all samples affecting them.

(8) Food Hygiene.

The condition of food premises, and the methods employed therein, is controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Food Hygiene Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act in 1950. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained and during the year thirteen informal notices were served regarding various defects. Now that the general standard of premises has improved in respect of washing and sanitary facilities, together with the better storage and display of food, the prevention of contamination rests mainly with the food handler, to whom cleanliness is of paramount importance.

(9) Egg Melange.

During the year a request was received from the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, to co-operate with them in obtaining samples of liquid egg produced in a modern egg-packing station within the District. The examination of such samples for organisms of the Salmonella group formed part of a national survey conducted under the auspices of the Medical Research Council to determine the infection rate of Salmonellae in Frozen Egg and Liquid Egg. One hundred and sixty-seven samples were taken in sterile containers and submitted to the Laboratory.

